THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHEMISTRY DIVISION

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

Vol. IX, No. 12

Sept. 19, 1921

THIS ISSUE IS THE SEPTEMBER EXPORT NUMBER

Textile Chemists and Colorists Vote to Organize

Preliminary Meeting of Sixty Unanimously Favors Projected Textile Institute—Will Prepare Plans for Discussion at Boston Textile Show

A Step Toward Progress—A Blow at Professional Propagandists

Editorials

Seventh Chemical Show Well Ordered and Impressive

List of Dyes Licensed for August Import

Published weekly by Howes Publishing Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York. N. Y. Domestic subscription $5.00; Canadian $5.50; Foreign $6.00. Entered as second-class matter Nov. 6, 1919, at the New York, N. Y., Post Office under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW FAST COTTON DYES

The latest improvement in Fast Red, Pink and orange dyes for cotton:

NAPHTOL A. S.

NAPHTOL B. S.

NAPHTOL FAST RED GL
(For Printing)

together with the necessary bases for developing on the fibre.

These dyes are fast to light, chlorine and alkalies and replace Vat Dyeing Reds, Scarlets and Pinks, also Alizarine and Paranitraniline, Primuline and Rosanthrenes.

Owing to their extreme fastness, these products are admirably adapted for shirtings.

Samples and full particulars will be gladly furnished to interested parties

---

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

642-652 Greenwich Street **New York City**

CHEMCO CHEMCO

FOR

LEVEL DYEING ACID COLORS

Consult

The Chemical Company of America, Inc.

46 Murray Street, New York City

Jennings Service

DYESTUFFS

S—tandardization
E—conomy
R—esourcefulness
V—eracity
I—ntelligence
C—are
E—fficiency

EFFICIENCY

ALL the previously mentioned attributes of Jennings Service would be of little avail without **Efficiency.** This is guaranteed through our organization, which includes experts in the dyeing of all textiles, hats, leather,—in fact, all materials to which color is applied; also the manufacture of blacking.

Jennings Service Is Efficient

JENNINGS & COMPANY, Inc.

93 BROAD STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Easily Soluble, Level Dyeing

DIRECT GARNET

one of the finest colors for cotton and union on the market

Manufactured by

Althouse Chemical Co.

Office and Works: READING, PA.

THE NEWPORT COLORS

For Hosiery

Dyers of cotton and silk hosiery have always relied heavily on ZAMBESI BLACK V for the full rich bloom and superior fastness necessary in stocking dyeing. The loss of this product during the war was therefore keenly felt. The hearty welcome it received when we put it on the market under the name of

NEWPORT FAST BLACK V

compensates us for the labor and expense to which we have gone to produce it.

NEWPORT DEVELOPED BLACK 2 B N

is a similar product of American invention with practically equal fastness, and many other desirable qualities.

NEWPORT TRADE MARK

"COAL TO DYESTUFF"

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc:

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Branch Sales Offices:

BOSTON, MASS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO, ILL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

Vol. 9 New York, September 19, 1921 No. 12

TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS VOTE TO ORGANIZE

Preliminary Meeting in New York Attended by Sixty—Decide to Appoint Committees to Present Organization Plan at Boston Textile Show—Dr. Shreve, A. C. S. Dye Section Secretary, Views Project with Favor—Declares Interests Will Not Conflict

ON the evening of Friday, August 26, a group of prominent textile chemists gathered for dinner at the Engineers' Club in Boston for the purpose of discussing the desirability of taking steps looking to the formation of some sort of an association of textile chemists and colorists. It was the opinion of those present that steps of this sort should be taken and they decided upon the issuance of the following invitation, which was mailed to over a hundred representative textile chemists in the Eastern part of the country:

"You are invited to attend a meeting to be held Tuesday, September 13, at 2 P. M., at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, New York City, for the purpose of considering the formation of an

ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS

and in case the sentiment of such a meeting is favorable, of taking preliminary steps toward its organization."

The above invitation was signed by—

William D. Livermore,
Chief Chemist, American Woolen Company,
Lawrence, Mass.
Winthrop C. Durfee,
Consulting and Manufacturing Chemist,
Boston, Mass.
George A. Moran,
Chief Chemist, Pacific Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.
Walter M. Scott,
Chief Chemist, Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.
Walter S. Williams,
Chemical Engineer, Mt. Hope Finishing Company,
North Dighton, Mass.
William R. Moorehouse,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Russell W. Hook,
Textile Chemist, A. D. Little & Co.,
Cambridge, Mass.

Harold W. Leitch,
Chemical Engineer, M. T. Stevens & Sons Company,
Franklin, N. H.

Warren H. Whitehill,
Chemist, Brightwood Manufacturing Company,
North Andover, Mass.

Louis A. Olney,
Lowell, Textile School,
Lowell, Mass.

In response to this invitation about sixty chemists, whose names are given at the end of this report, attended the meeting at Rumford Hall, Tuesday afternoon, September 13.

The meeting was called to order by Winthrop C. Durfee, who recited briefly the occasion for the meeting and called for the nomination of a chairman. Russell W. Hook nominated Professor Louis A. Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, as chairman of the meeting and Professor Olney was unanimously elected. In like manner Walter E. Hadley, of the Clark Thread Company, Newark, was elected secretary.

On assuming the chair Professor Olney spoke for three-quarters of an hour, outlining the need of such an association and sketching the possible purposes which it might serve and the type of members which it might include. Professor Olney's remarks followed in a general way the same lines as were covered by his article entitled "Standard Methods of Dye Testing and an American Association of Textile and Color Chemists," which appeared in the September Technical Number of the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER, with which our readers are undoubtedly familiar. For the benefit, however, of those who may not have read this article, his remarks are summarized as follows:

At various times during the last ten years the question of the formation of an association of textile chemists has been discussed and some efforts have been made to establish such an association, but for one reason or another nothing of the sort has developed. A year ago an article written by Professor Olney in the AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER on this subject occasioned considerable interest, and from that time forward many prominent chemists, as well as textile manufacturers and textile associations, have shown increased interest in the matter, the result of such interest being the calling of the present meeting.

There is no doubt that such an association is needed in America, and the work of the British Society of Dyers and Colourists is cited as an example of what might be accomplished. It has been suggested that a section of the American Chemical Society, devoted to dyeing, bleaching and finishing, might be established. For various reasons this did not seem the best solution. In the first place, the geographical limitations of the textile industry are such that they would not correspond to meetings of the American Chemical Society, which are held at widely scattered points throughout the United States. In the second place, the membership of the American Chemical Society is so large and there are so many conflicting sections that it is difficult to secure uninterrupted attention to any one section on the part of those attending the general meetings. The third reason is that considerable expenditure of money would be entailed in research work which the association would undoubtedly undertake, and it would be impossible to secure these funds from the American Chemical Society.

Professor Olney outlined the objects of such an organization briefly as follows:

First—To promote the technical interest of its members in the properties and application of dyes and the processes of scouring, bleaching and finishing.

Second—To develop a closer relationship between theory and practice in the application of dyes and other

chemicals used in the textile industry.

Third—To serve the textile and color industries by developing standard methods of testing dyes and analyzing textile materials in general and of standardizing systems for these tests and recording their results.

Fourth—To encourage research work along textile chemical lines.

Fifth—To encourage and supervise the establishment of a complete textile chemical laboratory.

Professor Olney suggested that the membership of such an association might be divided into three classes:

First—Regular or active members, who should possess as qualifications for membership a thorough technical training and at least five years of actual experience in textile chemical lines.

Second—Junior members, who would include students and apprentices.

Third—Sustaining or corporation members, who would include textile manufacturing concerns and also manufacturers of dyestuffs and chemicals used in the textile industry and who would be called upon to supply funds to support research work undertaken.

Professor Olney mentioned possible encumbrances to the development and success of such an organization, which he classified under the general heads of Secretiveness, Indifference and Selfishness. He stated, however, that it was his belief that these difficulties were not as pronounced as they were twenty or even ten years ago, and that the modern thought was for co-operation in technical endeavor rather than for individual and secret efforts. Professor Olney mentioned the multiplicity of societies and associations which existed and gave it as his view that the dues of active and junior members be kept as low as possible.

At the conclusion of Professor Olney's remarks, Walter M. Scott, of Cheney Bros., offered the following motion, which was duly seconded:

"That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a general committee of fifteen and such subcommittees as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of presenting a working plan for an American institute of textile chemists and colorists at an inaugural meeting to be held in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition."

This motion was subsequently amended to make the number of the committee five or more, instead of fifteen, it being the opinion of the meeting that so large a committee might possibly prove unwieldy.

Dr. Scott supported this motion with an expression of his own views that such an organization would be of very material benefit to the textile industry and laid emphasis particularly upon the social side of the meetings of such an organization. He said there was now no occasion for textile chemists to get together and interchange views and experience, and he personally felt he would derive a

Jacques Wolf & Co.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS

PASSAIC - NEW JERSEY

HYDROSULPHITE

For stripping and discharge printing

INDIGOLITE

For indigo discharge

MONOPOLE OIL

Reg. Trade Mark No. 70991

A double Sulphonated Castor Oil of superior merit for all purposes for which Turkey Red and Soluble Oils are ordinarily used. Ask for booklet.

great deal of benefit from such meetings.

Professor Olney said that in appointing the subcommittees he would endeavor to arrange the members geographically so that it might be possible for them to get together for conferences and that this, of course, would entail the appointment of an indeterminate number, but probably greater than the five mentioned in the motion.

Before discussion of the motion had proceeded further Dr. E. H. Killheffer suggested that a rising vote be taken to indicate the sentiments of the meeting, as to whether or not the formation of an association such as that under discussion was desirable. This suggestion was accepted and the chairman called for a rising vote, which showed all present to be in favor of the proposed organization.

In the course of the discussion which followed Dr. Scott's motion, Mr. Lehman, of the Chemical Company of America, gave it as his view that the association when formed should include dyers and finishers in the textile mills, even though they lacked the technical training necessary to qualify as members of the American Chemical Society. He said that it was his belief that an intermingling of the textile chemists with the practical men of the industry would do a great deal to improve the standards of the methods employed in dyeing, bleaching and finishing operations.

Several speakers discussed the question as to the line of demarcation which should be drawn in admitting members. Some spoke of dyestuff and other manufacturing chemists: others spoke of application chemists in lines other than textiles, such as leather and paper. It was the evident consensus of the meeting that membership should be limited strictly to textile lines, but that application chemists associated with dyestuff manufacturing or distributing concerns should be eligible to membership.

Philip S. Clarkson, of H. A. Metz & Co., warned against the danger of such an association favoring any particular class of chemical manufacturers, to which Dr. Killheffer, of the Newport Chemical Works, replied that the contemplated association must be developed along strictly technical lines and that if jealousies or trade rivalries between members were allowed to creep in the objects of the association would be in danger.

Several speakers spoke of the possibility of interference between the functions of the proposed association and those of the American Chemical Society. To this Professor Olney replied that he had been for twenty-five year a loyal member of the American Chemical Society and was at the moment an officer of its Dye Section and that he felt that the functions of the proposed organization would be in no way antagonistic to the American Chemical Society but that they would, on the contrary, supplement and support each other.

Dr. R. Norris Shreve, secretary of the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, said that he was heartily in favor of the proposed organization and that he felt it would be in no way detrimental to the interests of the American Chemical Society, but, on the contrary, of great assistance to its Dye Section and that he believed that when geographical limitations permitted, joint meetings of the two organizations might be held, to the great advantage of both.

He said that, as a matter of fact, the consideration of several problems confronting this Dye Section of the A. C. S. had been held up until it was known whether the organization contemplated by this meeting would be affected, in which case it was felt that their consideration could more properly be undertaken by the new body.

Several other speakers presented their views on various functions of the proposed association, after which a rising vote was taken on Dr. Scott's motion. This motion was unani-

mously carried and immediately thereafter the meeting adjourned to reconvene at an inaugural meeting to be held in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition, October 31 to November 5, at a time and place to be set by the committee. After adjournment Professor Olney announced that he would give early attention to the selection of a suitable committee and that an announcement of its personnel and that of the various subcommittees might be expected in the near future.

A complete list of those attending the meeting follows:

Arthur J. Anderson,
Grasselli Chemical Company,
New York City.

James L. Amsden,
Rockland Finishing Company,
Haverstraw, N. Y.

John F. Bannan,
M. T. Stevens & Sons Company,
North Andover, Mass.

Elmer C. Bertolet,
In care of Philadelphia Textile Co.,
Broad and Pine Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

H. S. Busby,
Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.

Hugh Christison,
Arlington Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

Alan A. Claflin,
L. B. Fortner Company,
Boston, Mass.

Philip S. Clarkson,
H. A. Metz & Co.,
New York City.

John H. Culver,
Firth Carpet Company,
Firthcliffe, N. Y.

Frederic Dannerth,
Textile Trade Laboratory,
Newark, N. J.

Winthrop C. Durfee,
516 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Paul F. Estey,
Bradford Dyeing Association,
Westerly, R. I.

Charles A. Everett,
The North Berwick Company,
North Berwick, Me.

Thos. P. Flynn,
American Aniline Products. Inc.
Fitchburg, Mass.

Oscar R. Flynn,
Waldrich Bleachery,
East Orange, N. J.

Allen A. Fuller,
Passaic, N. J.

Frank W. Gainey,
351 Abbott Road,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Earle F. Gooding,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Henry D. Grimes,
American Woolen Company,
Washington Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

Walter E. Hadley,
5 Mountain Avenue,
Maplewood, N. J.

Everett H. Hinckley,
80 South Street,
New York City.

Amos K. Hobby,
Winthrop C. Durfee,
Boston, Mass.

Frank C. Holden,
Chelsea Fibre Mills,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Russell W. Hook,
In care of Arthur D. Little, Inc.,
Cambridge, Mass.

A. E. Jury,
United States Rubber Company,
New York City.

(*Continued on page* 12.)

ANILINE SALES CORP.
480 West Broadway, New York
Full line of Acid, Direct and Basic Colors
Special line of
Alizarine Colors
to stand fulling, light, etc.
OUR LABORATORY IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER
Published weekly by
HOWES PUBLISHING COMPANY
Woolworth Bldg., New York Tel. Barclay 7558

Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

Domestic subscription, including technical supplement in 9"x12" size once each month, $5 per year. Foreign, $6. Advertising rates on request.

A STEP TOWARD PROGRESS

During the week of the Chemical Exposition—or on last Tuesday, to be exact—an event of far-reaching importance to the textile industries was taking place. A group of some sixty textile chemists and colorists, meeting in Rumford Hall, decided unanimously to appoint committees which should prepare a working plan for a technical institute of the American textile industries. This plan is to be presented at an inaugural meeting in Boston during the week of the Textile Exposition in that city, and it is believed that the organization of such a body will then be effected.

Details of the meeting last week, together with the reasons for the desirability of this organization as advanced by Prof. Louis A. Olney, of the Lowell Textile School, and others, will be found briefly summarized in our leading article in the present issue. The committees which Professor Olney in his capacity as chairman was empowered to name have not as yet been announced, but these details will soon be made public and work started at once.

It is with a sense of deep gratification that The Reporter views this action on the part of the textile chemists, for it has long been recognized that such a body would be a great aid to progress in the American textile industries, and, moreover, that it was becoming a real need if we are to keep pace with foreign manufacturers.

One of the most important developments of the meeting was the announcement of Dr. R. Norris Shreve, Secretary of the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society, that he was heartily in favor of the proposed organization and that he believed, if carried out on the lines suggested, it would be in no way detrimental to the interests of the Society. The statement of Dr. Shreve should set any further doubts on that score at rest.

On the contrary, he pointed out, a body of the character contemplated could be of great assistance to the Dye Section, especially in view of the fact that when geographical considerations permit, joint meetings of the two organizations may be held, to the advantage of both.

There is no good reason why such an organization should not be created, and every reason why it should. The war, if nothing else, taught us the value of co-operation, long understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and Americans are beginning to understand that even their genius for quantity production cannot alone enable them successfully to compete with other nations unless there is a proper spirit of mutual helpfulness. It is the new order, and the meeting last week may be taken not only as a sign of the times but as a distinct step forward toward the goal of a greater American industrial efficiency.

A BLOW AT PROFESSIONAL PROPAGANDISTS

The appointment of a committee to take action to "get to the bottom of the dye problem" by means of actual tracing of dyes in specific cases where lack of fastness has been complained of, was the culmination of a conference of leading chemical men, dyestuff makers, dyers, piece goods manufacturers and ready-to-wear manufacturers at the United Waist League of America last week.

The dye situation was thoroughly discussed from the angle of each of the above branches of trade, with the result that definite progress is now finally being made toward a solution of the American dye problem and the ultimate

elimination of complaints against dyes in this country.

The committee, members of which were named at the close of the meeting at the mutual suggestions of those present, will proceed immediately, according to plans outlined at the conference, to gather samples of materials in which the colors have run or faded. These samples will be "diagnosed" and analyzed until the fault is found with each, and then their origin will be traced through the manufacturer of the material, the dyer, the dyestuff manufacturer and the chemist. When the person to blame for the fault in the material is traced, action will be taken by the committee to prevent any recurrence of the difficulty and of the complaint.

The question as to whether or not fast colors can be obtained in this country was definitely answered in the affirmative by both dyestuff makers and dyers present when a dress manufacturer put the question directly before them.

It was made clear that when the committee has completed a fair investigation and determined through actual tests exactly who is responsible for the defects causing the complaints, another general conference, such as that held yesterday, will be called and concerted action taken by all of the various branches of industry represented.

Opinions expressed by the speakers also made it clear that the placing of an embargo on dyes for the protection of American industry is wanted, and is quite necessary in order that the American industry may be allowed to develop to the greatest degree of efficiency and service to the nation.

Again the spirit of co-operation! Consider that the committee includes such men as Henry Blum, dye consumer; Dr. Louis J. Matos, dye manufacturer, and Mr. Miller, of the Textile Color Card Association—a "neutral," so to speak—and you may readily see

PRESIDENT HARDING SAYS:

"WE WANT less Government in business and more business in Government."

Licensing and the embargo as suggested by certain interests is "Government in Business" with a vengeance.

As a consumer of dyes, the question of licensing imports affects you materially.

It is up to the consumer to decide for himself.

Now is the time to make your position clear to your Representatives and Senators.

Aside from the line of Dyestuffs, Intermediates, Cotton Finishes, Turkey Red Oils, Soluble Oils and Leather Oils made in the U. S. by

CONSOLIDATED COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
and
CENTRAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CO.

we can also procure for you vat and other colors on licenses at lowest prices quoted for export by the European manufacturers.

A new color card of American made colors on cotton yarn is being distributed. Have you received your copy?

HA
M E
T Z
CO

Trade Mark
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

H.A. METZ & CO. Inc.
One-Twenty-Two Hudson Street, New York City.
Boston Philadelphia Providence Chicago
Charlotte San Francisco

that the results of its efforts will most certainly be to pin down the true culprits with merciless accuracy.

This should be cause for great rejoicing, for it will effectually spike the guns of those propagandists who have hitherto been able to blame American dyes for all and sundry complaints unchallenged.

TEXTILE AND COLOR CHEMISTS VOTE TO ORGANIZE

(*Continued from page 9.*)

E. H. Killheffer,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

E. H. Klipstein,
A. Klipstein & Co.,
New York City.

Xavier Lehmann,
In care of Chemical Company of America,
46 Murray Street,
New York City.

L. C. Lewis,
Wilkes-Barre Silk Company.
Paterson, N. J.

Giles Low,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

Merritt J. Matthews,
Color Trade Journal,
New York City.

Edward Mayer,
870 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street,
New York City.

Louis J. Matos,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
New York City.

T. H. McCook,
S. R. David & Co., Inc.,
Boston, Mass.

Herbert C. Merrill.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Karl R. Moore,
Stillwater Worsted Mills,
Harrisville, R. I.

W. R. Moorhouse,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Boston, Mass.

George A. Moran,
Pacific Mills,
Lawrence, Mass.

C. A. Mace,
Ciba Company, Inc.,
New York City.

Donald S. Perlman,
Standard Color Company,
New York City.

Walker F. Prescott,
Sherwin-Williams Company, Ltd.,
Montreal, Ont.

Arthur H. Sampson,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Joseph W. Sawyer,
Calco Chemical Company,
Bound Brook, N. J.

Walter M. Scott,
Cheney Brothers,
South Manchester, Conn.

Charles F. Schaumann,
Newport Chemical Works,
Passaic, N. J.

Edward C. M. Schroeder,
Consulting Textile Chemist,
Rutherford, N. J.

Henry J. Shackleton,
Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company,
Chester, Pa.

Norris R. Shreve,
43 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Verity J. Smith,
Calco Chemical Company,
Boston, Mass.

W. J. Stainton,
21 Melton Manor,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles H. Stott,
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Joseph L. Wade,
6632 Elmwood Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DaCosta L. Ward,
J. L. Stipel & Sons,
Wheeling, W. Va.

W. H. Watkins,
National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Frederick A. Whitney,
Calco Chemical Company,
Lowell, Mass.

W. S. Williams,
Mount Hope Finishing Company,
North Dighton, Mass.

W. H. Wingate,
Sidney Blumenthal & Co.
Shelton, Conn.
Douglas G. Woolf,
334 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

FOREIGN DYES LICENSED BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR AUGUST IMPORT

German Imports Show Sharp Decline; Swiss Also Drop; England Increases; France Sends Nothing

Following is a complete list giving the types and quantities of dyestuffs for the importation of which into the United States licenses were granted by the Treasury Department, Division of Customs, Dye and Chemical Section, during August. This tabulation is being issued by the American Dyes Institute, and it is announced that anyone interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs who has not received a copy may obtain one by application to that organization's headquarters, 320 Broadway, New York City.

An appended note by the Treasury Department states: "Licenses shown by this list to have been issued for particular commodities must not be considered as a precedent or assurance that favorable action will be taken on future applications for similar commodities. The Treasury Department, Dye and Chemical Section, announced in special cases that it is its practice to consider any special evidence that may be submitted by manufacturing consumers of dyestuffs tending to prove that the American commodity, while satisfactory in general or for some lines, will not meet the requirements as to quality or adaptability for particular manufacturing purposes."

The August list shows that the German offerings fell off from 253,687.4 pounds in July to 79,729.9 and 19 barrels in August—less than Switzerland sent. The latter country likewise showed a falling off, having sent us 145,848 pounds in July and only 130,397.6 pounds in August. England, the sole nation to show a gain, sent us 21,232 pounds in July and 34,210 pounds and 1 barrel in August; while France, which contributed but 12 pounds in July, scored a zero during the month just ended. The lists follow:

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Acid Brown RN	..	500
Acid Cyanine BF	500	..
Acid Milling Red G	..	1,500
Acid Rhodamine 3R	..	2,200
Acridine Red 3B	29.3	..
Algol Blue 3G Paste	672	..
Algol Blue 3G Powder	200	..
Algol Brilliant Orange FR.	150	..
Algol Brilliant Orange FR Powder	33	..
Algol Brilliant Red 2B	75	..
Algol Brilliant Red 2B Pdr.	102	..
Algol Corinth R Powder	100	..
Algol Orange R. Powder	150	..
Algol Pink R Powder	150	..
Algol Red 5G	112	..
Algol Red 5G Powder	100	..
Aliz. Black SR Paste	(5 bbl.)	..
Aliz. Blue Black	500	..
Aliz. Blue Black B	550	..
Aliz. Blue Black 3B	400	..
Aliz. Blue Black BT Pdr.	(1 bbl.)	..
Aliz. Blue S	220	..
Aliz. Blue SAE	2,200	..
Aliz. Blue SKY	1,100	..
Aliz. Cyanine GG Powder	1,165	..
Aliz. Cyanine Green G Ex.	200	..

CERTIFIED CHEMICAL CORP.
80 MAIDEN LANE. NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Safranine
A COLOR FOR SILK-WOOL-COTTON-PAPER ETC.

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Aliz. Green CG Ex.	1,120	..
Aliz. Green S 15% Paste (England 500 lb.)	..	..
Aliz. Indigo G.	4,000	..
Aliz. Madder Lake (England 700 lb.)	11	..
Aliz. Red S.	100	..
Aliz. Red S Powder.	100 (1 bbl.)	..
Aliz. Red SWB Powder.	10	..
Aliz. Red W Powder.	1,500	..
Aliz. Rubinole 5G.	200	..
Aliz. Rubinole GW Powder.	2,500	..
Aliz. Rubinole R.	2,200	..
Aliz. Saphirole SE Powder.	50	..
Aliz. Sky Blue B Powder.	50	..
Aliz. SX 20% Paste.	1,300	..
Amine Black Green B.	250	..
Anthracene Blue R Paste.	50	..
Anthracene Chromate Brown EB	1,000	..
Anthracene Dark Blue W Paste	(5 bbl.)	..
Anthraquinone Green GXNO Powder	100	..
Anthraquinone Violet Pdr.	100	..
Azo Carmine GX.	500	..
Benzo Brilliant Violet B.	100	..
Benzo Brilliant Violet 2R.	100	..
Benzo Bronze E	225	..
Benzo Red 12B.	70	..
Blue Lake	1,250	..
Brilliant Bronze Lake B	350	..
Brilliant Bronze Red B.	100	..
Brilliant Indigo B.	6,000	..
Brilliant Lake BB.	750	..
Brilliant Lake G Conc.	1,000	..
Bromofluorescic Acid Crystals Index	500	..
Bronze Blue for Laundry.	25	..
Capri Blue GON.	27	..
Chloramine Red 8B Conc.	..	500
Chlorantine Brown RL.	..	110
Chlorantine Fast Black B.	..	110
Chlorantine Fast Blue 2GL	..	4,950
Chlorantine Fast Blue RL.	..	200
Chlorantine Fast Bordeaux 2BL	..	880
Chlorantine Fast Brown 3GL	..	960
Chlorantine Fast Brown RL	..	960
Chlorantine Fast Brown SGL	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Gray BL.	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Light Blue 2GL	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Red 7BL.	..	6,765
Chlorantine Fast Violet BL	..	1,100
Chlorantine Fast Violet 4BL	..	1,205
Chlorantine Fast Violet 2RL	..	110
Chlorantine Fast Yellow 4GL	..	1,980
Chlorantine Fast Yellow RL	..	330
Ciba Blue BB.	..	6,710
Ciba Blue BB Powder.	..	16,940
Ciba Blue 2BD.	..	3,300
Ciba Blue 2BD Paste Pat.	..	2,200
Ciba Gray B Powder Pat.	..	110
Ciba Gray G Powder Pat.	..	110
Ciba Scarlet G Paste.	..	1,100
Ciba Scarlet G Pat. 20% Pst.	..	2,200
Ciba Scarlet G Ex. Pdr.	..	770
Ciba Violet B Paste.	..	3,300
Ciba Violet B Pat. Paste.	..	330
Ciba Violet B Powder.	..	220
Ciba Violet B Pdr. Pat.	..	1,265
Cibanone Green B Paste.	..	2,310
Cibanone Green G Paste.	..	1,100
Cross Dye Green 2G Conc. (England 10,000 lb.)	..	..
Cupranile Brown R.	..	220
Cupranile Brown R Conc.	..	1,980
Cyanole FF	100	..
Diamine Catechine B.	500	..
Diamine Catechine GR Conc.	..	2,200
Diamine Fast Blue FFB.	500	..
Diamine Fast Rose G.	7	..
Diaminogene	200	..
Diaminogene Blue NA.	3,000	..
Diaminogene Blue NB.	100	..
Diamond Red G Powder.	500	..
Dianol Fast Red K (England 500 lb.)	..	..
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet S4B	150	..
Diazo Rubine B.	20	..
Diphene Blue RK.	500	..
Direct Catechine GR.	..	110
Direct Gray R Paste.	..	500
Direct Safranine RW.	..	110
Direct Sky Blue Shade Conc.	..	4
Durindene Blue 4B (England 2,000 lb.)	..	..
Erio Azurol BX.	..	500
Erio Chrome Azurol BX.	..	5,500
Erio Chrome Black T.	..	6,000
Erio Chrome Cyanine CR.	..	1,000
Erio Dark Blue RC.	..	1,000
Erio Green BB Supra.	..	7,000
Euchrysine 3RX	290	..
Fast Felt Blue Extra.	500	..
Fast Green Bluish.	200	..
Fast Green Extra Bluish.	5,000	..
Gallo Indigo Blue S.	110	..
Gallophenine P	400	..
Gallophenine W	10	..
Helindone Blue 2B.	100	..
Helindone Brown G.	100	..
Helindone Brown G Powder	94	..

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Helindone Brown 2R Pdr..	50	..
Helindone Pink AN.....	1,000	..
Helindone Pink AN Paste.	1,487	..
Helindone Pink AN 10% Paste	1,000	..
Helindone Pink BN.....	1,100	..
Helindone Pink BN Paste.	2,200	..
Helindone Scarlet C.....	100	..
Helindone Violet B.....	100	..
Helindone Yellow 3GN....	100	..
Helindone Yellow 3GN Pst.	100	..
Homophosphine G	29.3	..
Hydron Brown OB.....	500	..
Hydron Olive G Pdr.....	20	..
Hydron Olive OG.....	500	..
Hydron Yellow G 20% Pst.	500	..
Indan. Blue 3G Powder...	20	..
Indan. Claret B Ex. Paste..	1,275	..
Indan. Golden Orange G Powder	150	..
Indan. Golden Orange R...	150	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT	1,000	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Paste	250 (5 bbl.)	..
Indan. Golden Orange RRT Powder	150	..
Indan. Gray R Paste.....	250	..
Indan. Pink B Dbl. Paste..	475	..
Indan. Red BN.....	150	..
Indan. Red BN Ex. Paste..	1,157 (2 bbl.)	..
Indan. Red Violet 2RB Pdr.	150	..
Indan. Red Violet RRN....	325	..
Indan. Violet BN Extra...	900	..
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Paste	400	..
Indan. Violet BN Ex. Pdr..	25	..
Indan. Violet RR Ex. Paste	1,600	..
Indigene Blue RW.....	..	220
Indigo MLB 6B.....	200	..
Ink Blue BITBNOO.....	1,100	..
Kiton Fast Yellow 3G.....	..	1,940
Kiton Fast Yellow SG.....	..	220
Kiton Fast Yellow SG Conc.	..	990
Lanasol Green G.....	..	2,210
Lanasol Green G Pat.....	..	550
Lanasol Red G.....	..	2,775
Lanasol Yellow G.....	..	2,800
Leather Phosphine PGG...	..	500
Lichtecht Rot No. 1 Extra Paste	110	..
Lithol Fast Orange R Pdr.	500	..
Methylene Green BX.....	10	..
Methylene Green W.....	..	3,000
Milling Yellow O.....	2,000	..
Mounsey Olive Brown G Powder (same as Chrome Fast Olive B Powder)...	(1 bbl.)	..
Naphthamine Blue 3R.....	250	..
Naphthamine Fast Green B	200	..
Nerol 2B	500	..
Nerol Black 2B.....	50	..
New Ethyl Blue BS.....	100	..
New Methylene Blue N....	1,000	..
Night Blue	100	..
Nile Blue BX.....	20	..
Old Gold Acid Aniline (England 500 lb.).....	..	..
Olizarim Trisol R.....	29.3	..
Patent Blue A.....	200	..
Patent Blue V.....	500	..
Patent Carmine Blue A...	25	..
Patent Phosphine M.....	..	110
Patent Phosphine R.....	..	330
Peacock Blue	250	..
Phosphine (Corioflavine G)	110	..
Phosphine M Conc.....	..	2,200
Pure Blue Conc.....	25	..
Pyramine Orange R.....	30	..
Pyrazol Orange G.....	..	2,000
Pyrogene Brown DTB.....	..	220
Pyrogene Direct Blue RL..	..	1,200
Pyrogene Direct Blue RL Conc.	..	2,200
Pyrogene Green 3G.....	..	50.6
Pyrogene Indigo	..	440
Pyrogene Orange R.....	..	110
Pyrogene Yellow Brown RS	..	220
Pyrogene Yellow O.....	..	1,100
Rhoduline Yellow 6G.....	100	..
Rosanthrene Bordeaux B..	..	330
Rosanthrene R	..	484
Soluble Blue IN.....	1,000	..
Sulphur Catechine R.....	200	..
Thioflavine T	1,500	..
Thiogene Orange R.....	75	..
Thio Indigo Rose BN Paste	500	..
Thionine Blue GO.....	200	..
Thionol Green DY (England 1,500 lb.).....	..	..
Thionol Yellow 3RD (England 18,500 lb.).....	..	..
Thionone Black 6R (England 10 lb.).....	..	..
Toluene Red	1,000	..
Trisolphon Brown 20.....	..	2,000
Trifulfon Brown GG or 2G.	..	2,000
Typophor Black	5	..
Ursol Gray AL.....	200	..
Ursol Gray B.....	100	..
Ursol SLA	100	..
Viridine Green	200	..
Wool Black GR.....	500	..
Wool Black GRF.....	2,250	..
Wool Fast Blue BL.....	200	..
Xylene Fast Green B.....	..	200
Xylene Fast Light Yellow 2G	..	570

Designation of Dye	Germany (lbs.)	Switzerland (lbs.)
Xylene Fast Yellow 2G....	..	1,000
Xylene Light Yellow GG...	..	500
Xylene Light Yellow 2G...	..	2,175
Yellow Developer C.....	..	4
Zambesi Scarlet 6B Extra..	250	..

Totals:

Germany	79,729.9	pounds
England	34,210.0	pounds
Switzerland	130,397.6	pounds

Seventh Chemical Show Well-Ordered and Impressive

Exhibitors, However, Don't Like Uptown Location and Say So—Will Return to Palace Next Year—Spirit of Co-operation Strong—Dye Industry Acquits Itself Well — Beginning Descriptions of Dye Booths

The Seventh National Exposition of Chemical Industries has come and gone, but the knowledge of its success, its usefulness and its indispensability to those trades for which it speaks has come and stayed. It will come back next year, bigger and more impressive even than it was last week, but there is no "comeback" on the standing assertion that its benefits to the chemical industries cannot be computed in mere dollars and cents. They are incalculable.

But if the Chemical Show this year was an excellent thing for business, it was not such for those who have no particular desire to travel and see the world. If it was an impressive demonstration of the power of the chemist in modern industrial life, likewise was it an equally impressive demonstration of the carrying power of a nickel. Many New Yorkers and many out-of-towners as well never dreamed that one could go so far in return for so insignificant a coin, and the eight-cent-fare controversy which is paining Mr. Hearst so deeply at present and which promises to rage with renewed vigor as the fall campaign advances, received an added impetus. Travel is said to broaden one. If this be the case, some of the exhibitors must now be almost as broad as they are long. "See America First!" cry the railroad advertising geniuses. Very good, but for our own part we refuse to become noticeably enthusiastic about the concrete scenery visible along most of the route to the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory—and as for the Bronx, well, some may describe its topography as rugged, if they wish, but we've a notion that what they really mean is jagged.

Nevertheless, there is no getting around the fact that the huge drill shed of the Armory is an ideal place for the Chemical Show. It made the reaching of any booth quickly and easily possible, the width of the aisles reducing crowding to a minimum; and undoubtedly the distance to be traveled kept away many curiosity-seekers and gave the technical men a chance. But against these advantages the many and obvious drawbacks easily won out, and the answer was found when the exhibitors themselves voted 156 to 20 to return to the Grand Central Palace next year. It is well, for the two hours of travel necessary to approach and leave the Show might be employed to better advantage, and the only regret is that some such structure as this year's quarters is not available downtown.

This structure was indeed vast—so vast, in fact, that even the most elaborate displays appeared to be dwarfed. Many thought that there was a dwindling in the size of some of the formerly huge exhibits, but we doubt if this was the case. We should not be surprised to hear some expert on psychology explain this feeling on the ground that in the Grand Central Palace a particularly large display of heavy machinery is unconsciously measured by the onlooker only against other exhibits on the same floor, whereas in the Armory the big fellows were competing with

the entire Show all at once, so to speak. Then, again, the tremendous height of the roof of the Bronx structure probably contributed its own bit to the general mental comparison. However, we must leave the true explanation to wiser heads than ours to wrangle over and settle if they will.

All the same, it was interesting to note that the Buffalo Foundry & Machine Company, which invariably leads all others in the display of ponderous machinery, contented itself this year with a reception booth only, as did Du Pont. Many other instances might be mentioned of the general drift toward greater simplicity and more attention to strictly business considerations—which, if it be a sign of the times, is undoubtedly a healthy one.

No reference to the Show would be quite complete without a mention of the silk purse made from sows' ears which Arthur D. Little, Inc. had on display. This chemical "stunt" attracted no little attention in the daily press prior to the Show, and the Sunday rotagravure supplements all duly featured it. And there it was, flanked by affidavits to prove the genuineness of the claim that it actually did have its origin as represented.

Now, Arthur D. Little, Inc., is a group of serious-minded, efficient men who deal in the hardest of hard-boiled facts, and who are interested only in things which their clients can manufacture profitably, or in finding ways by which their clients can make still greater profits on materials which they already manufacture. Yet this "stunt," of no *practical* value whatever, was in some ways as significant as anything else shown or told of in that booth, for it represented the chemists' shrill blare of defiance at worn-out tradition and the type of ignorance and mental inertia which compelled some early scientists to conceal their progress in the mastery of natural laws for fear of the stake. Even today, this mental attitude on the part of many, though less viciously ignorant than it was some hundreds of years ago, is more of a drag upon advancement than the scientific obstacles to be overcome, and while it does not manifest itself by public demands that the inventor be destroyed or locked up for practising witchcraft, it nevertheless delays the universal application of new benefits and slows down the improvements which usually follow when these benefits become public property. Hence, the time and trouble expended in making the silk purse was distinctly worth while, and it is to be hoped that its lesson was not wasted upon the many lay brethren who flocked around it.

As for the dye fraternity, they need offer no apology for the progress of the past year, despite the fact that they, more than almost any other class represented at the Show, have been obliged to contend with this same mental inertia in its most exasperating form. The dye exhibits spoke for themselves, and more than ever the spirit of co-operation—the eagerness to submerge immediate personal considerations for the welfare of the industry at large—was manifest. The dye manufacturers are to be congratulated on the showing they made, and their earnest plea for recognition of the unusual situation of the coal tar industries and their unusual legislative needs was not, they may well feel convinced, without its effect upon a large section of the lay visitors.

Notices of some of the dye exhibits at the Show—all we have room for—will be printed next week, and the balance in the issue following.

DU PONT ANNOUNCES TWO IMPROVED PRODUCTS

Announcement has been made by the Dyestuffs Department, Sales Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., to the effect that this company has just placed upon the market Ponsol Blue GD Paste and Ponsol Violet RRD Paste.

These brands, it is stated, supersede the Du Pont Company's first offerings, with which the trade is familiar.

The improved brands are superior to the former, particularly on account of being free from grit. This makes them especially suitable for printing, as well as for the dyeing of cotton and silk, upon which materials this particular series of vat colors, derived from anthracene, has been used for a number of years because of extreme fastness to light, washing and chlorine.

ENGINEERS INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF DYEHOUSE

Over a period of years dyehouses are subject to many changes in equipment as products and methods change. While no one of these changes may depart very far from the proper line of expansion and arrangement, yet in the aggregate it is very probable that the result will not be the most efficient layout.

In such cases a sudden necessity for increased production often gives an opportunity for the mill management to authorize a complete rearrangement of machinery with a view to the ultimate betterment of both production methods and working conditions. Properly studied and handled, such rearrangements at times prove very beneficial and in many cases the greater production which necessitates the change is obtained at lower costs than were formerly experienced.

An example of this principle is the work which Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, recently completed for the Allen A Company, at Kenosha, Wis. In order to accommodate new machinery, the layout of equipment was studied to secure greater concentration without the sacrifice of working space. A better grouping of the different operations, with special reference to the separation of white from colored goods, was obtained.

By encircling the dyeroom with a loop of the three main supply pipes for steam, hot and cold water, and placing tees at proper intervals, it is now possible at this plant to provide convenient connections to the individual machines. It is thus possible to accommodate shifts of machines with little or no disturbance to the supply piping.

The drainage system was rebuilt with larger pipe, convenient catch basins and an exterior sump. The floors are well drained and trenches under the washing machines carry off all water spilled.

In order to get better lighting and ventilation the monitor on the building was rebuilt, so that now, and even under the worst conditions, steam does not hang in the room.

KLORASENE

A Superior Solvent

For removing oil and grease stains

Sole Manufacturers

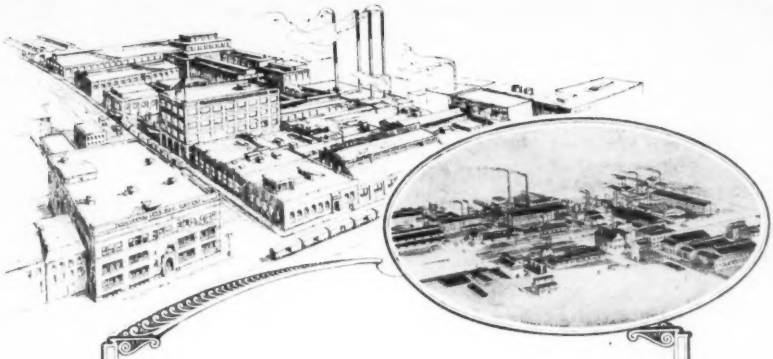
Bosson & Lane

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

JUNGMANN & CO. REORGANIZES

Announcement has been made by Jungmann & Co., Inc., to the effect that this firm, formerly engaged as brokers in chemicals, has been reorganized and a new corporation has been formed known as Jungmann & Co., Incorporated.

The new company has acquired a number of valuable connections both in this country and abroad, including the business of R. Bardewyck, and will function hereafter exclusively, it is stated, as importers, exporters and commission merchants in chemicals drugs and raw materials. Offices are at 150 Nassau Street, New York City; telephone, Beekman 6232. Dr. J. Jungman is president and Paul Gutschow is secretary and treasurer.



Monsanto Intermediates are produced with the same painstaking care and are governed by the same high standards of quality that have given our fine and medicinal chemicals the pre-eminent position they occupy in their respective fields.

We manufacture a wide range of intermediates which enter into the production of coal tar colors. The quality and uniformity of these products are excellent.

Phthalic Anhydride	Phenetidin
Anthranilic Acid	Paranitrochlorbenzene
Orthonitrochlorbenzene	Salicylic Acid

Full particulars and specifications, as well as samples, of the above mentioned and other Monsanto intermediates upon request.

Manufactured by

Monsanto Chemical Works
Saint Louis, U.S.A.

New York **Chicago**

CHEMICALS of QUALITY
Monsanto
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Better Service for Garment Dyers

THE garment dyeing trade has come to be an important branch of the textile industry.

Recognizing this, and with the intention of offering it the same quality of "National Service" which has become identified with this organization in the other branches, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., is distributing a color card featuring those special dyes which are most suitable for the fabrics coming under the attention of the garment dyers and cleaners.

The quality of these colors sold under the name of "Nacco" dyes has been carefully standardized and they are distributed only in the new package, the presence of which in a garment dyer's establishment will very quickly come to be a guarantee of the quality of the work done.

A manual for the garment dyer's use, giving technical information as to the proper use of "Nacco" dyes is in preparation and will be distributed to those interested. Address the nearest branch office for immediate response.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

21 Burling Slip, New York

Akron
Boston
Chicago
Hartford
Charlotte

Montreal
Toronto
Providence
Philadelphia
San Francisco

THE FIRST AND LARGEST MAKERS of COAL-TAR DYES IN AMERICA

NATIONAL DYES